

APPENDIX D: NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORMS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House

other names/site number McLoughlin House/S-2483

2. Location

street & number North side of SR 26, west of the junction of SR 26 & Irons Ln ☐ not for publication

city or town Clarksville ☐ vicinity

state Delaware code DE county Sussex code 005 zip code 19970

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House
Name of Property

Sussex County, Delaware
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-house

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Shake

Clapboard

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1872

1932

Significant Dates

1872

1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Edmund J. Evans

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

McCormick, Taylor & Assoc., Inc.

Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House
Name of Property

Sussex County, DE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.26 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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6	1	1	0	3
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2	2	3	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer M. Holl/Historic Structures Specialist

organization McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc. date July 2003 (Revised December 2003)

street & number 2 Commerce Square, 2001 Market Street telephone 215.592.4200

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19103

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Ann & Joseph Stewart

street & number RD 2, Box 1A telephone (302) 537-0586

city or town Claksville state DE zip code 19970

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House Sussex County, Delaware

Description

The Edmund J. and Sadie E. Evans House (historic builder) or the Joseph J. & Ann B. Stewart House (current homeowners; Tax Parcel 1-34-11-158.02) is a two and one-half story, three-bay, wood shake shingle-clad, vernacular I-house with Colonial Revival detailing, with an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof with a one-story, one-bay addition seen to the side (west) façade and a porte cochere located to the east facade. According to an interview with the homeowner (Ann Stewart, phone interview, 07/01/03), the dwelling is a c.1872 three-bay vernacular I-house that was converted to the Colonial Revival style with the addition of side wings and porte cochere c.1932. Edmund J. and Sadie E. Evans constructed the house in 1872; later homeowners, the McLoughlins, remodeled the home in 1932 (Ann Stewart, written communication, letter postmarked to Jennifer Holl July 7, 2003). The 1868 Beers' Atlas Map does not appear to depict the Evans house. According to the current homeowner (Ann Stewart, phone interview, 07/01/03), the Koenigs (prior owners) parceled out a larger tract of land that the house was situated on during the 1940s to the west (Parts + Plus is situated on this tract today) for development. Prior to the 1940s, the former owners (The Evans and McLoughlin Families) engaged in small-scale strawberry cultivation on the property - given the poor, sandy nature of the soil, strawberries were one of the only crops that would flourish. Today, the dwelling is situated on a lightly wooded 0.26-acre parcel of land, fronting Route 26.

The main (south) façade of the dwelling features a central single-bay entrance with paneled wood and glazed door, an aluminum and glazed storm door, and a wood pedimented portico flanked by replacement wood sash 8/1 windows. The second floor has wood 6/6 windows; these windows are narrower than those located on the first floor beneath and may be original to the dwelling. According to the current homeowner (Ann Stewart, phone interview, 07/01/03), the original wood sash windows were removed from the front façade c. 1932, and used along the back façade. In addition, the original wood panel door was removed a part of the c. 1932 renovations, and moved to the rear façade. The roofline was also altered following the c. 1932 renovations; prior to this time, the dwelling was a one and one-half story I-house. Inside, the steep wood staircase was removed from the center of the house and now functions as the point of entry for the attic that was created as part of the renovations in c. 1932.

Some water damage appears to have occurred above and to the sides of the entry, as the front exterior wall is slightly bowed outward. The east façade features an open one-story porch with an asphalt-shingle hipped roof supported by large square wood posts and an interior brick slope corbeled chimney, which has been parged with stucco or concrete. The first floor has a single-leaf pedestrian entrance to the south and two wood 6/6 windows; in the gable peak there is a paired wood 6/1 window. The west façade has an enclosed one-story, asphalt-shingle, hipped roof porch clad with wood shake shingles. The south façade has a tripartite window with vinyl 1/1 windows; the west façade has a single-leaf pedestrian entrance and a tripartite window with vinyl 1/1 windows. The gable peak has paired wood 6/1 windows. A single story enclosed porch is seen on the rear (north) façade of the dwelling. This porch features an asphalt-shed roof, and divided light wood sash windows around three of the four walls. The porch addition was likely added during the other house renovations in 1932.

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House Sussex County, Delaware

The "sunroom" or porch served as the post office for Clarksville during the 1940s-1950s; owner Edna McLoughlin functioned as the postmistress.

The c. 1872 Evans dwelling (See **Figure 1**) was a two-story, five room dwelling with a lean-to kitchen and a small front wood porch, much different from the vernacular Colonial Revival form seen today (See **Figure 2**). Inside, the interior walls remain lath and plaster, and the floors are heart of pine. Interior doors are solid pine panel with glass knobs. Despite the renovations in c. 1932, many of the original materials remain. The eight-over-eight wood sash windows once located on the front façade of the house have been moved to the rear façade; the original wood staircase was reused, and the former front door now functions as the rear entry. This dwelling is a contributing feature.

To the north of the main building is a one-story, three-bay, vernacular guest cottage with a front gable roof. According to the current homeowner (Ann Stewart, phone interview, 07/01/03), this structure was originally built as a garage in the early 1930s; in order to house visiting family members, the McLoughlins converted the structure into a guest cottage. The main (south) façade features a central, single-leaf entrance with a wood and glazed door with aluminum storm door flanked by four-light awning windows. To the east of the main block is a one-story, shed-roof garage addition with a single-leaf vehicular entrance with a metal roll-down door. This building appears to have once been a vehicular garage; today, it appears to have been converted into a cottage. This structure is a noncontributing feature.

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House

Sussex County, Delaware

Statement of Significance

The Edmund J. and Sadie E. Evans House is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as per the criteria set forth in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*, under Criterion C for architecture: vernacular I-house with Colonial Revival detailing. The Evans House is not a contributing element to the Clarksville District because the Clarksville District is not being recommended as an eligible district due to loss of integrity of setting, feeling, association, design and materials. The Evans dwelling, once an I-house form, features characteristics associated with potentially eligible vernacular I-house dwellings with Colonial Revival detailing: it features a porte cochere, Georgian-style entry, and double-hung wood sash eight-over-one divided light windows, with a cedar shake exterior, and an enclosed rear porch sited on a lot with mature trees in a suburban-like form, all indicative of the Colonial Revival period. In addition, the house still retains some of the features associated with its previous I-house form: it retains some of its original six-over-one, and two-over-two double-hung, wood sash windows along the second story of the front (south) façade, a corbeled brick interior chimney (now parged over); and a cedar shake exterior. While the setting has been compromised by the addition of an in-law cottage located at the end of the vehicular drive north of the dwelling, mature trees flank the front and sides of the dwelling. This dwelling therefore has integrity as an I-house property type with Colonial Revival detailing, and significance because it illustrates the additive building process over time that occurred with Baltimore Hundred I-houses. The Period of Significance of this property is when the property was first constructed (c. 1872), and c. 1932, when the Colonial Revival detailing was added to the dwelling.

This dwelling is not directly associated with an event of importance, nor is it representative of a pattern of events or historic trends (Criterion A). The Evans House is associated with the Evans and McLoughlin families; however, this association is not known to be significant on a local, state or national level (Criterion B). Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

Historical Background and Significance

Baltimore Hundred is located along the southeastern coast of Sussex County, Delaware. As part of both the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp (Eastern) Zone and the Coastal Zone as identified in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Plan*, Baltimore Hundred's history is tied to the natural features of the landscape. Scattered European settlements (Dutch, English, and Scotch-Irish) appeared in Delaware near coastal bays and river inlets during the seventeenth century; although Native American groups continued to live in the area, for the most part their way of life had been dramatically altered by the middle part of the eighteenth century. Baltimore Hundred's boundary was much contested through the eighteenth century, with both the colonies of Delaware and Maryland claiming the area; it was not until 1775 that Worcester County, Maryland, released its claims to the land and ceded the territory to Delaware (Scharf, p. 1339).

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House

Sussex County, Delaware

Statement of Significance (con't.)

Early inhabitants of Baltimore Hundred engaged in corn farming, in spite of the sandy, nutrient-poor soils of the Coastal Zone (NSDAR, p. 7), and in water-related activities such as trade or shipbuilding. Also, the fresh water and Cypress Swamp aided a forest-oriented economy in the eighteenth century. After the border question was settled, settlement increased along the Cypress Swamp and inhabitants began to construct larger and more permanent housing, knowing that their land claims were secure.

The great Cypress Swamp (located west of the Evans House), a "full seven miles from East to West and ten or twelve from North to South," contained 50,000 acres of land according to one informal estimate in 1797 (McKean, p. 126). This swamp area was prone to conflagrations in the dry summer months. Despite the danger, the swamp was a source of wild game and lucrative timber stores. Much of the swamp itself was interspersed with open agricultural fields too (Herman, p. 92). Ultimately, however, the swamp and surrounding lands were a limited resource; timbering efforts "removed the greatest cash resource" while farming "sapped the soil of its nutrients and productivity" (Herman, p. 104). Generally speaking, large absentee landowners hired out workers to timber their lands in the Cypress Swamp. These day laborers in turn produced rot-resistant cypress shingles in bundles that they left for pick-up at the edge of the swamp. Since much of this work was laborious, dangerous, and paid little, the turnover rate of workers was likely high; as a result, the absentee landowners had little incentive to provide better housing for their workers, and workers had little to gain in constructing their own permanent dwellings.

In 1850, Peleg W. Helm opened a store in present-day Clarksville (what is presumed to be this "store" is shown on the 1868 Pomeroy & Beers *Atlas of the State of Delaware*), and a few years later a post office was organized (However, the U.S. Postal Service *Record of Appointment of Postmasters* does not list a salaried postmaster in Clarksville until Charles S. Richards petitioned for a post office in 1893). Clarksville reputedly is named in honor of Gideon Clark, an early pioneer living in the vicinity during the nineteenth century. By the turn of the twentieth century, Clarksville was a small community of 225 to 250 residents, most of whom were likely engaged in some form of agriculture (U.S. Postal Service, *Post Office Department Report of Site Locations*, 1893). The Evans and McLoughlin families are reputed to have been engaged in strawberry farming on their property during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Agriculture in Baltimore Hundred changed over the course of the twentieth century. With the exception of small, linear roadside towns that grew around transportation routes, many inhabitants in Baltimore Hundred clung to historic settlement patterns and gravitated toward rural, agricultural pursuits. The advent and affordability of the automobile, coupled with an improved highway system, later prompted the development of truck farming, and ultimately the development of the commercial chicken broiler industry proved to be "one of the most significant events in the evolution of Delaware commercial agriculture" that helped replace waning maritime interests (Herman & Lanier, p. 238-239).

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House

Sussex County, Delaware

Statement of Significance (con't.)

The arrival of the railroad during the period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880 +/-) helped continue what came to be known as the I-house form in Baltimore Hundred.¹ I-houses are usually found on Agricultural Complexes, are two and one-half stories in height, one or two rooms deep, three, four, or five bays in width, and feature a side-gable roofline. While the I-house existed in pre-railroad America, especially in regions of the Tidewater South where traditional British folk forms persisted, rail lines helped provide cheap, plentiful lumber to areas once limited by water transportation routes, which helped continue the popularity of the familiar, side-gable house form (McAlester, p. 96). Railroads also helped disseminate changing stylistic trends and urban news to the rural inhabitants of Baltimore Hundred. Affluent local farmers could now add stylistic details to make their simple, side-gabled dwellings appear fashionable, as they were no longer restricted exclusively to local building materials and customs (McAlester, pp. 96, 89). Existing I-houses were altered during the post-railroad era to include front and side porches, chimneys, and rearward ell extensions, and vernacular Gothic Revival and Italianate details as their owners saw fit (McAlester, p. 96). Some earlier side-gable houses featured Greek Revival style elements, such as a lower-pitched gable roofline, with wide cornice lines with boxed returns and six-pane glazed windows, while other later dwellings exhibited hints of Italianate influences with slightly overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, and single, tall, narrow, arched windows (McAlester, p. 178, 210). In rural areas along the present-day Route 26 corridor, architectural styles such as vernacular Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival continued long past their popularity in urban centers. Local residents opted to selectively adapt elements from popular styles in their own vernacular housing forms long after they were out of vogue in cities. Defining characteristics of two and one-half story, single and double pile, side-gabled houses (I-house) built after the railroad arrived in Sussex County include dwellings that are two and one-half stories in height, three-to-five bays in width, and one or two rooms deep, typically with a center stair or passage (Bucher, p. 244). Potentially eligible I-house resources may exhibit original two-over-two or six-over-six wood frame windows, wood shake or clapboard exterior siding (likely produced locally in Baltimore Hundred from cypress from the nearby Cypress Swamp), brick interior or exterior corbelled chimneys, and side-gable frame roofs.² Eligible I-houses may or may not have exterior side or front porches or rear or side ell additions, depending upon their original form and function and evolving usage over time. Screened-in porches are acceptable on I-houses; however, infilled porches that date after the Period of Significance may potentially render a resource ineligible. Vinyl or aluminum exterior siding is acceptable, provided that the original exterior materials remain beneath. Replacement windows are acceptable too if the building retains its original fenestration. A two and one-half story, three to five bay, single or double pile side-gable house should also ideally exhibit integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and

Note: the term "I-house" will be used interchangeably with the two and one-half story, three, four or five bay, side-gable building form in the discussion which follows. Virginia & Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (2000) section on "Folk Houses - National" (pages 88-101) helped provide a description of I-houses in the which will be used to assess National Register eligibility along the Route 26 APE.

² I-houses are also found with other forms of architectural detailing, such as Italianate or Gothic Revival elements.

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House

Sussex County, Delaware

Statement of Significance (con't.)

workmanship in order to be considered individually eligible for the *National Register of Historic Places*. Unsympathetic additions that obscure the original side-gable I-house form, exterior alterations, changes in historical acreage, and visual intrusions caused by new development could potentially render an I-house of this time period an ineligible resource. Physical features of an I-house "must be visible enough to convey [their] significance" – even if "a property is physically intact, its integrity is questionable if its significant features are concealed under modern construction" (National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 46). Two and one-half story side-gable dwellings along the Route 26 vicinity from Clarksville to Ocean View are frequently a component of a larger Agricultural Complex, and as such, should also retain significance as an intact part of a farmstead. In this instance, side-gabled, two and one-half story houses may be considered a significant component of an Agricultural Complex, reflective of local trends in Baltimore Hundred agriculture, such as corn farming (Sheppard et al., p. iv-vi). Side-gable I-house buildings that retain integrity and are a part of a significant Agricultural Complex meeting the above criteria would be eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion A: broad patterns of history/railroad development/Baltimore Hundred agriculture, and/or Criterion C: architectural types/vernacular side-gable, two and one-half story (I-house) form.

Early examples of Colonial Revival architecture from the period of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940 +/-) had exaggerated elements of Georgian and Adam styles; by 1915, the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs* had encouraged builders to take a more sympathetic, restrained approach (McAlester, p. 326). Later examples of the Colonial Revival style were influenced by the Great Depression of the 1930s, and World War II – these events prompted a further simplification of side-gable building styles with simple architectural details, suggesting their "colonial precedents rather than closely mirroring them" (McAlester, p. 326). It should also be noted that many I-House property types sustained Colonial Revival exterior additions during the period of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization to make them appear more fashionable. Frequently, nineteenth century I-houses had small decorative porches added to their front entries, supported by slender columns, or sidelights added; often, older I-houses sustained changes in fenestration, or had decorative shutters added.

Potentially eligible examples of Colonial Revival architecture to the *National Register of Historic Places* should have integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship, without significant unsympathetic twentieth or twenty-first century additions that obscure their original form and function. Porches may be screened in, but infilled porches or bays are usually unacceptable for eligibility. Earlier examples of Colonial Revival architecture should have a hipped roof, preferably with an intact, full-width front wood porch and foursquare massing; later examples of this type should show more restrained features and a side-gable roof. It is anticipated that most Colonial Revival dwellings are either one and one-half stories, or two and one-half stories in height; eligible examples of the Colonial Revival building type should retain their original fenestration and positioning of doors if they do not have their original windows or doors. Properties that individually exhibit the above characteristics would be potentially eligible for consideration for the *National Register of Historic*

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Places under Criterion C: architectural significance/vernacular Colonial Revival style; or if part of an Agricultural Complex eligible for consideration under Criterion A: Baltimore Hundred agricultural trends/practices.

Therefore, the Edmund J. & Sadie E. Evans House is an excellent example of the additive building process throughout time, exhibiting traits of both vernacular I-house construction and Colonial Revival styling. Not only does the Evans house exhibit features, design and materials from the period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880 +/-), it also reflects changing tastes with the c. 1932 Colonial Revival inspired additions.

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House Sussex County, Delaware

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Phone interview with Ann B. Stewart, July 1, 2003.

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Evans, Edmund J. & Sadie E., House **Sussex County, Delaware**

Verbal Boundary Description

In accordance with "National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (Revised 1997)," consideration was given to the distribution of resources, current legal boundaries, historic boundaries, natural and cultural features. The proposed boundary for the Edmund J. and Sadie E. Evans House follows that of the existing Tax Parcel 1-34-11-158.02 (**See Site Plan for depiction boundary**).

Boundary Justification

This boundary is sufficient to convey its significance under Criterion C. It encompasses the dwelling, garage/cottage, and 0.26 acres of land surrounding the dwelling historically associated with the house. This boundary was prepared in accordance with the guidelines spelled out in the National Register Bulletin: "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties."

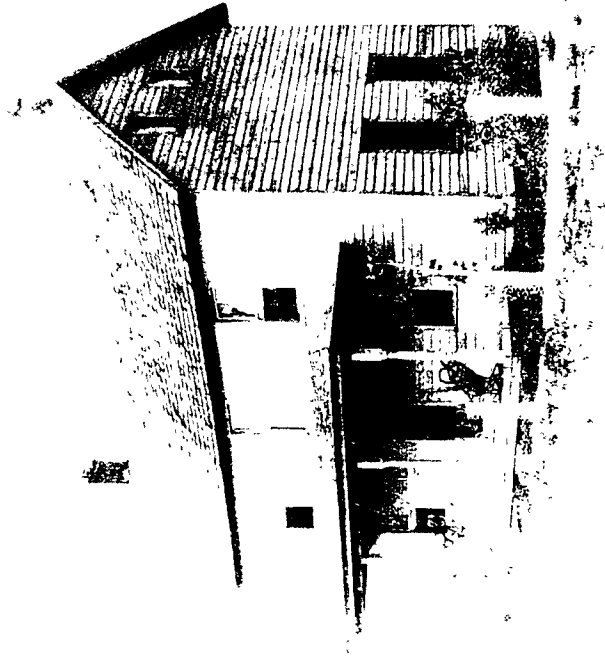


Figure 1: Edmund & Sadie Evans House c. 1900
Photo Courtesy of Ann Stewart

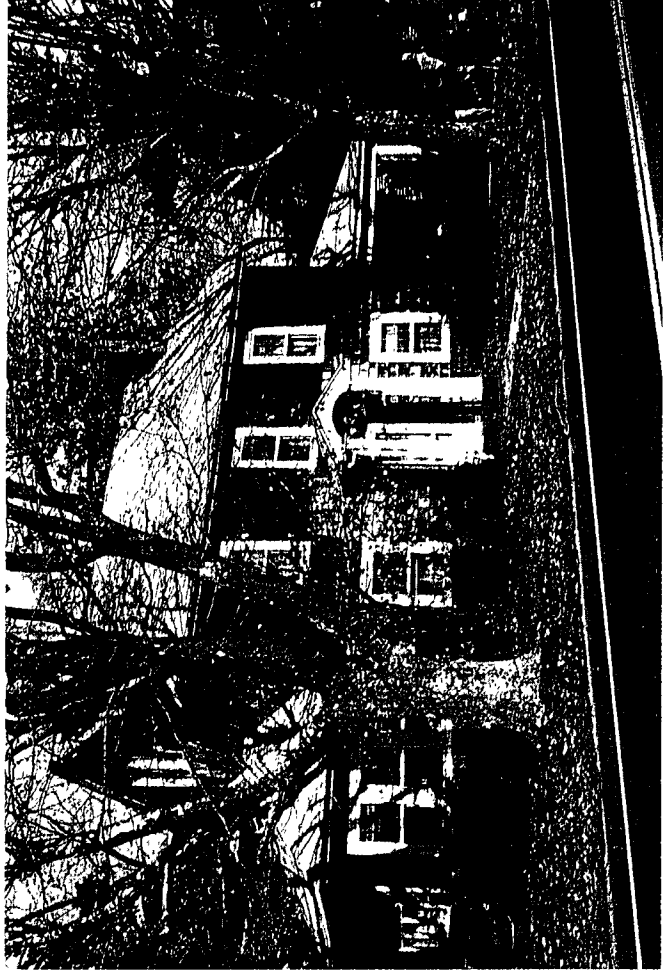
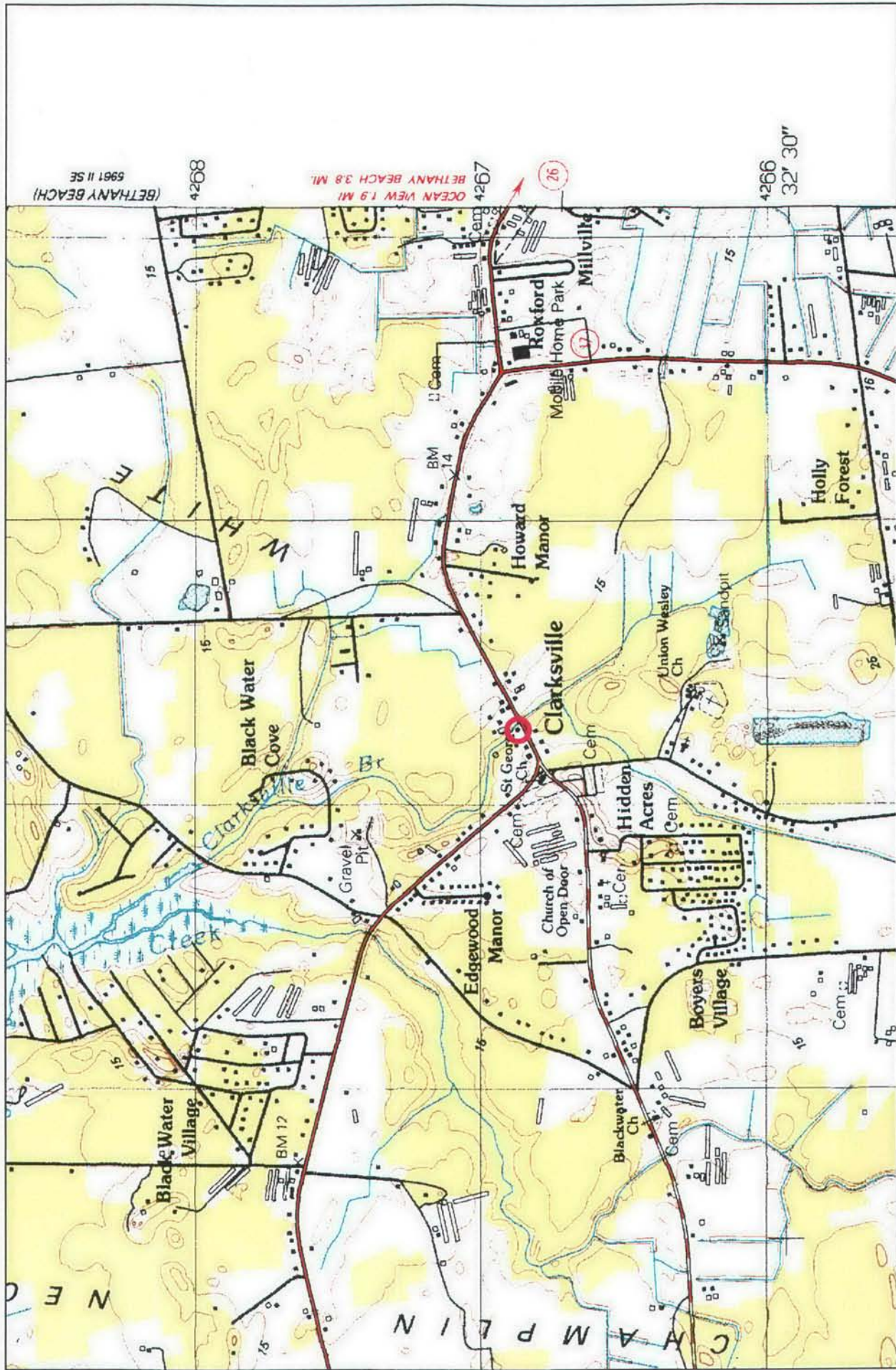


Figure 2: Edmund & Sadie Evans House c. 1986
Photo Courtesy of Ann Stewart



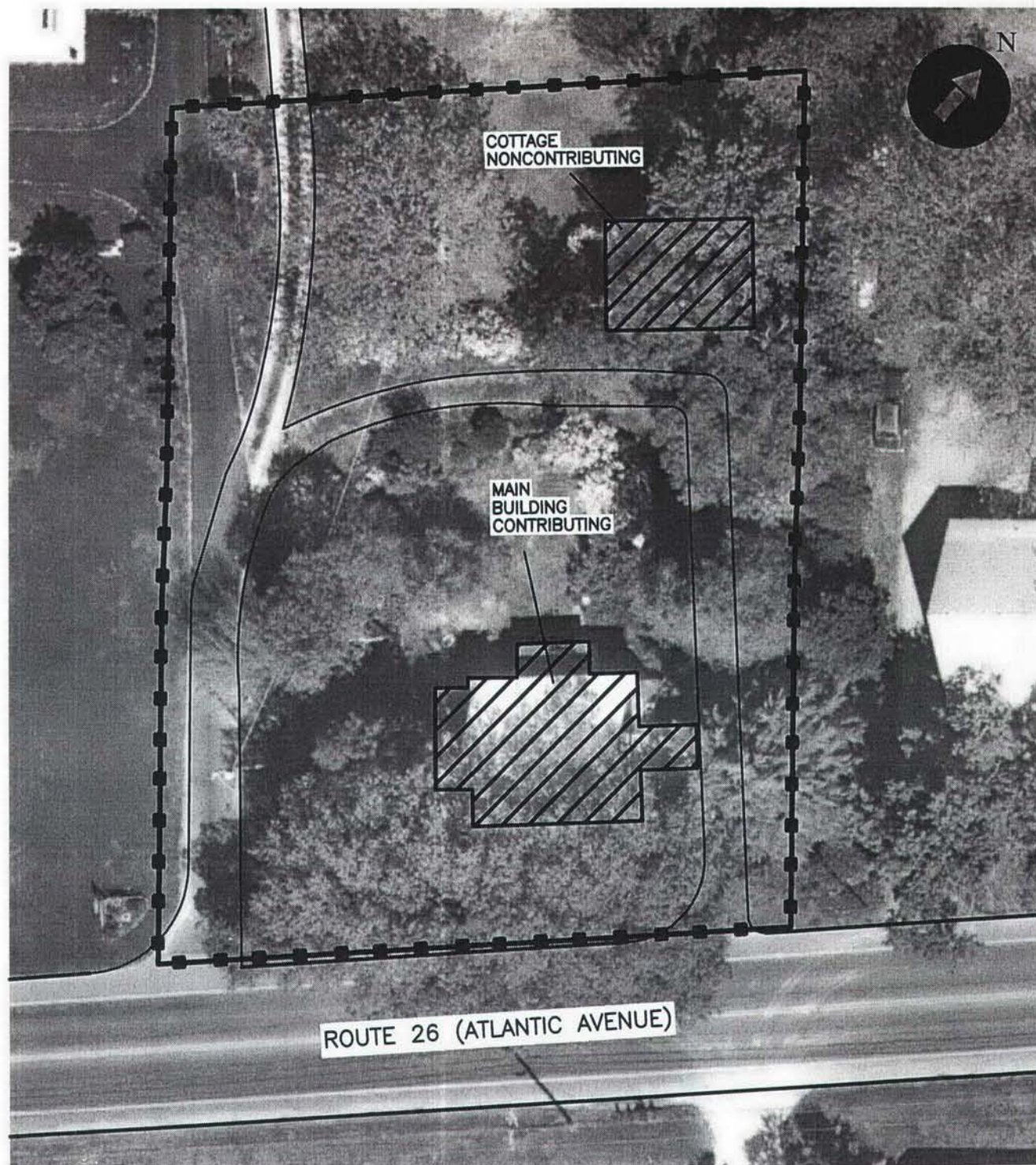
Evans, Edmund J. and Sadie E. House
Sussex County, DE

Zone: 18
UTM: N-223580
E-61103



Frankford, Delaware
USGS Quadrangle
1984, Photorevised 1991

Evans, Edmund, J. & Sadie E., House
North Side of Rt. 26, West of Irons Lane
Sussex County, Delaware



ROUTE 26 (ATLANTIC AVENUE)

APPROX. SCALE 1"=30'




	BUILDING 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
	BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD
	NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY (FOLLOWS TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY)



Photo 1: Elevation view, front (south) façade, looking north from opposing side of Rt. 26.



Photo 2: Lateral view, front (south) façade and side (west) façade, looking northeast.



Photo 3: Lateral view, front (south) façade and side (east) façade porte cochere, looking northwest from driveway.

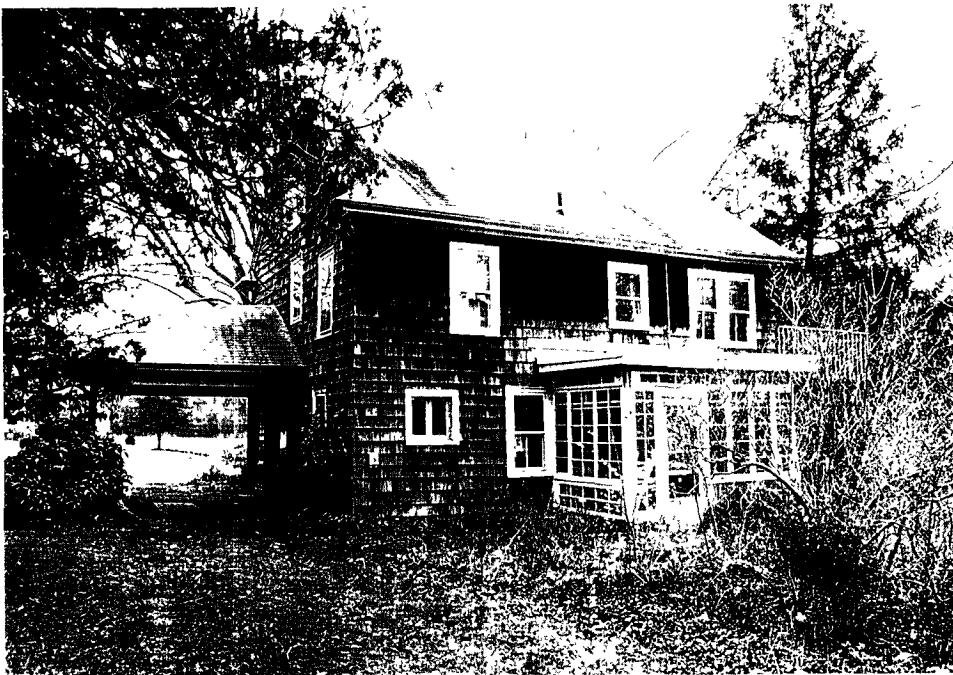


Photo 4: Rear (north) façade, looking southwest from back yard.



Photo 5: Garage/guest cottage, located to the rear (north) of the main dwelling, looking north from back yard.